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Botanical Notes.

Monarda Clinopodia, L.—After many examinations based upon the growing plant, I am constrained to believe that *Monarda Clinopodia*, L., should be considered a variety of *Monarda fistulosa*, L. There is a marked difference in appearance between *M. Clinopodia* and typical *M. fistulosa*, but I think it occasioned solely by place of growth. Typical *M. fistulosa* is a lover of sunshine, preferring open, dry soil, and when growing in woods I have invariably found it where sunshine had access, while I have always found *M. Clinopodia* in the immediate vicinity of shady springs, it preferring moisture and shade. I have found the latter in locations of this kind, and a few rods distant away from the influence of shade would be its relative, *M. fistulosa*, in abundance. The difference in appearance is difficult to embody in language. It can be said that in *M. Clinopodia* the stem is more sharply angled, leaves broader and thinner, throat of calyx less bearded and corolla lighter in color than *M. fistulosa*, but is this sufficient for the limitation of a species? Such differences might justify varieties, but hardly species. It is well known that *M. fistulosa* is extremely variable, and I have collected specimens that clearly bridge over any of the differences between it and *M. Clinopodia*.

FRANK E. McDONALD.

Nomenclator Bryologicus. General Paris. (Rev. Bryol. xix., 41.) An appeal is made to all bryologists to send the author reprints or copies of descriptions of all new species of mosses that have been published since the issue of the last edition of Schimper's *Synopsis Muscorum*, and Müller's. A list of works consulted is given, and all omissions will be gratefully acknowledged. It is proposed to follow the plan of Steudel's *Nomenclator*, but on a more extensive scale, giving the synonymy more fully. Such a work is greatly needed.

E. G. B.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Bahama Islands—A Winter Visit to the. H. W. Wilson. (Trans. Mass. Hort. Soc. part i. 210, 1891; illustrated).
Bartram's Oak. A. Commons. (Bot. Gaz. xvii. 125, 126).

In this most recent contribution to the question of the status

of this tree the author considers it as a variety of *Quercus imbricaria*. Without contributing any new facts to the argument, the opinion is expressed "that further investigation will confirm the conclusion here reached." Unfortunately, the geographical range of this species is such as almost to preclude the possibility of any connection between it and *heterophylla*, at least the distribution of the two trees is such that almost any other likely hypothesis ought to be considered before adopting this one which appeals so strongly to the improbable. The author mentions a tree found by him in Salem Co., New Jersey, which he refers to an entire leaved form of *heterophylla* (*imbricaria*?). The specimens of this tree in the Herbarium of Columbia College are manifestly not *imbricaria* but *Rudkini*, as first determined by Dr. N. L. Britton when submitted to him. So far as can be ascertained no *imbricaria* occurs north of Delaware, but *heterophylla* is found as far north as Staten Island, New York. If it is to be regarded as a variety its invariable connection with *Phellos* is too significant to be ignored, but all facts and observations seem to point irresistibly to the conclusion that we must consider *heterophylla* as a hybrid, with *Phellos* as one of its parents. A. H.

Botanical Names of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. (Bull. Pharm. Reprint, pp. 20).

This is an important paper presented at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Congress. Dr. Rusby has given very close study to the names associated with drug-plants in the last edition of the "Pharmacopœia," and finds that a number of them will have to be changed in the new edition now in preparation, in order to make them intelligible to botanists and pharmacists as well. He gives a list of all the drugs, arranged alphabetically, with the proper botanical names and their dates, so far as he has had opportunity to ascertain them, together with their synonymy, and proposes to continue his investigations until they are all accurately determined—a task of no small magnitude, but for which he will have the cordial thanks of all interested.

Breves apuntes sobre la Pingüica. Sr. Murello. (El Estudio iv. 234).

Description, illustration and notes on the properties of *Arctostaphylos pungens*, locally known in Mexico by the name of "Pingüica."

Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Part VI.—Musci. John Macoun.
(Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Canada. Montreal, 1892.
295 pp. Octavo. price 25 cents).

Since 1861 Prof. Macoun has been collecting the material on which this catalogue is based, having had the help of Sullivant, Austin, James, and, more recently, of N. C. Kindberg, C. Muller and Warnstorf in the determinations.

It includes all the British territory north of our boundary, and Greenland, Alaska and the Pribiloff Islands. Nine hundred and fifty-three species are listed, and two hundred and thirty-seven of these are new or recently described by Kindberg and Muller, which, with fifty-three new varieties, bring the average to over twenty-five per cent. hitherto unknown. Unfortunately, fifty-eight of these are described from barren specimens, and in many cases the descriptions are so incomplete that it will be very difficult to determine just what value they will have in future study. There is no doubt that such a series of specimens as Prof. Macoun has collected and distributed in his "Canadian Mosses" will do much toward a better knowledge of that hitherto bryologically undiscovered country west of Ontario, from which most of the new species come, only forty-seven belonging to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland. Twenty-five European species, new to America, are added, and two substitutions are made—*Mnium pseudolycopodioides* for *M. lycopodioides*, and *Hylocomium Pyrenaicum* for *H. Oakesii*. Of the fifty-three varieties, most of the eastern ones are of doubtful importance, as they are founded on slight characters of very common and variable species. Six genera, not hitherto reported from North America, are included—*Monogramnum* with one species, *M. stenodictyon*, *Leptodontium* with one species, *L. Canadense*, which on comparison with Austin's type of *Pottia riparia* proves to be that species, which, however, is undoubtedly a *Leptodontium*, replacing *L. Canadense* by *L. riparium* (Aust.). Under *Leptobarbula berica*, also new to America, there is a mistaken citation to L. & J. Manual, p. 106. It is a synonym of *Trichostomum tenue*, Br. & Sch., not Hedw. *Zygodon* with one species is also added, *Z. viridissimus*. *Merceya latifolia* and *Lescuræa imperfecta* are both Western. Of the species retracted, *Hylocomium Flemmingii*, Austin, and *Alsia*

Macounii, Kindberg, may be noted. *Orthotrichum lonchothecium* also should be, for it is antedated by *O. stenocarpum*, Venturi.

Many changes from the distributed names of the Canadian Mosses have been made. Those who have not mounted their specimens are better off than those who have. The most serious criticisms which can be made of Prof. Kindberg's work are these: A too evident desire to name new species without sufficient comparison with American material, though some good work has been done by careful comparison with European specimens; second, unsystematic, and often meager descriptions, too frequently from sterile specimens; third, a lax system of nomenclature by which species and varieties previously described and published, or distributed, are given new names. Examples of this will be found on the species numbered 199, 245, 259, 284, 296, 749, 799, 811, 818 and 939. We hope, as our Western mosses come to be studied, that Prof. Macoun will continue the same generous policy that he has with our Eastern ones, and give students the benefit of comparison with the fine collections which he has gathered together for the "Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada."

E. G. B.

Compositæ—Studies in the—I. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia ii. 244-248).

It is pointed out that the name *Blepharipappus*, Hook. (1833), antedates *Layia*, H. & A. (1841), and the species included by Dr. Gray in *Layia* are transferred to the older genus; *Ptilonella*, Nutt., based on *Blepharipappus scaber*, Benth., is maintained as a genus. *Ereminula* is the generic name proposed for *Dimeresia*, A. Gray (1866), Prof. Greene regarding *Dimeresa*, Labill. (1824), as the same word as *Dimeresia*.

Continuity of Protoplasm through the Cell-Walls of Plants. W. J. Beal and J. W. Toumey. (Amer. Month. Micros. Journ. xiii. 129-132, illustrated).

Cultivated Native Plums and Cherries. L. H. Bailey. (Bull. 38, Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Sta. pp. 73, illustrated).

Professor Bailey maintains that there are two, and perhaps three, species included in the description of *P. pumila* in recent text-books. *P. pumila*, L., he regards as of northern distribution, growing on sandy and rocky shores, and characterizes it as a

prostrate or decumbent shrub with linear or oblanceolate leaves. *P. cuneata*, Raf., is the name taken up for the other species, described as erect or even strict in habit, with obovate few-toothed leaves, and grows in mountainous regions in the East. The third dwarf cherry inhabits the eastern Rocky Mountains and Great Plains; it is prostrate in habit and has shorter leaves than *P. pumila*, of which the author is inclined to regard it a variety. All the other species, which are in cultivation for their fruits, are alluded to or described. *P. nigra*, Ait., separated from *P. Americana*, Marsh, by Prof. Sargent, is not regarded as distinct from that species, although Prof. Bailey appears to be somewhat uncertain of his decision in this case.

N. L. B.

Descriptiones Plantarum nonnularum Horti Imperialis Botanico Petropolitani in Statu vivo examinatum. E. Regel. (Acta Hort. Petrop. xi. 299-314).

The following new species are of American derivation: *Agave Maximowicziana*, *Epidendrum pugioniforme*, *Masdevallia biflora*, *M. macrochila*, *M. Muellieri*, *Miltonia flavescens*, *Waluwea pulchella*, *Solanum Dammianum* and *Claviga cauliflora*.

Development of the Ovule in Grindelia squarrosa. H. W. Norris. (Am. Nat. xxvi. 704, illustrated).

Diseases of Trees likely to Follow Mechanical Injuries. W. G. Farlow. (Trans. Mass. Hort. Soc. part i. 140, 1891).

Elementary Botanical Exercises. Charles E. Bessey. (J. H. Miller, Publisher, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1892).

A series of thirteen short chapters outlining studies in the various forms of plant-life for beginners.

Erstes Verzeichniss der von E. Ule in den Jahren 1883-87 in Brasilien gesammelten Pilze. O. Pazschke. (Hedwigia xxxi. 93).

Two hundred and one species are listed, among which the following are described as new: *Urocystis Oxalidis*, *Æcidium Uleanum*, *Rostrupia Scleriæ*, *Lachnocladium Ulei*, *Asterina Brasilienensis*, *A. flexuosa*, *A. laxa*, *A. paraphysata*, *A. stricta*, *A. Uleana*, *A. Winterana*, *Meliola crenata*, *M. denticulata*, *M. tortuosa* and *M. Uleana*.

Ferns—Synoptical List of—IX. G. S. Jenman. (Bull. Bot. Depart. Jamaica, No. 32, 7, 1892).

A key to 18 species of *Adiantum*, with notes on *A. deltoideum*, *A. lucidum*, *A. Wilsoni* and *A. macrophyllum*.

Flax Culture for Fiber in the United States—A Report on.

Charles Richards Dodge. (Washington, 1892; illustrated).

Geographical Distribution of Plants—The. W. F. Ganong. (Trans. Mass. Hort. Soc. part i, 140, 1891).

Labiatae—On Certain Californian. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, ii, 233-236).

Audibertia polystachya, Benth. is erected into a new genus, *Ramona*, and the other Californian species placed in *Audibertia* by Benth and A. Gray, are referred to *Salvia*.

Légumineuses de l'Ecuador et de la Nouvelle-Grenade de la collection de M. Ed. André. M. Micheli. (Jour. de Bot, vi, 117-124; 141-147; 187-193; 197-206).

An annotated list of the Leguminosæ collected by M. Andre in western equatorial South America in 1875 and 1876. *Mucuna Andreana*, *Calopogonium racemosum*, *Galactia rotundifolia* and *Cæsalpinia Andreana* are described as new.

Moss—A New Californian. N. C. Kindberg. (Pittonia ii, 243).

Description of *Camptothecium alsioides*, collected by Mr. Howe in Marin Co.

Native Orchids. Francis Wilson. (Am. Gard. xiii. 466). With illustrations of *Spiranthes simplex*, *S. gracilis* and *S. cernua*. *Notes on the Hardwood Trees of Illinois.* J. Schneck. (Hardwood ii, No. i).

Pentstemons—Remarks on Certain. Edward L. Greene. Pittonia ii, 237-243).

Chelone nemorosa, Dougl. (*Pentstemon nemorosus*, Trauttv.) is maintained as a *Pentstemon* and the species of the group of *P. fruticosus* (Pursh.), = *P. Lewisii*, Benth., are discussed. *P. montanus* being a new species from the Yellowstone Park (Tweedy, n. 866) and *P. Davidsoni* a new species from California. *Phenomena and Development of Fecundation.* H. J. Webber. (Am. Nat. xxvi, pp. 103-111, 287-310, plates xi-xiv).

The processes of reproduction are reviewed and compared in both animals and plants, in the latter being illustrated by drawings of *Caulerpa*, *Iris*, *Acetabularia*, *Ulothrix*, *Ectocarpus*, *Cutleria*, *Fucus*, *Dudresnaya*, *Glæosiphonia*, *Monotropa*, *Yucca*, *Lilium* and *Peronospora*.

Plant Diseases in West Virginia. C. F. Millspaugh. (Gard. and For. v. 346).

Portland Catalogue of Maine Plants—Second Edition. Merritt L. Fernald. (Proc. Portl. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1892, 41-72; reprint.

Since the issue in 1868 of the first "Portland Catalogue," compiled by Prof. Goodale and Rev. Jos. Blake, no complete account has been published of the plants recorded as occurring naturally in the State of Maine. The original Portland Catalogue is very rare, and the present one will be gladly received. During the interval since 1868 over 450 species and varieties of flowering plants and vascular cryptogams have been added, the present list enumerating over 1550. The work is a mere list, but the general distribution of most of the commoner plants is indicated by symbols. It is capitally printed, there being very few typographical errors. Acknowledgment is specifically made for aid received from several collectors and some seventy others are stated to have furnished material. An interesting omission which we note is *Littorella lacustris*, sent us in 1891 by Prof. F. L. Harvey, from Orono. *Lechea intermedia*, Leggett, is pretty certainly common in the State, while *L. minor*, at least the plant described under that name in Gray's Manual, is not known to occur there. For nomenclature the author has naturally followed the sixth edition of that manual.

N. L. B.
Primitiæ Floræ Costaricensis. (Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. xxx, 196-305).

This comprises—I. Piperaceæ, by M. C. DeCandolle, who describes twenty-four species of *Piper*, and ten of *Peperomia* as new, besides numerous varieties. II. Labiateæ, by M. J. Briquet, giving descriptions of new species of *Salvia* and *Stachys*. III. Melastomaceæ, by M. A. Cogniaux, in which new species of *Tibouchina*, *Monochætum*, *Axinæa*, *Leandra*, *Conostegia*, *Miconia*, *Clidemia*, *Bellucia*, *Ossæa*, *Blakea* and *Topobea* are characterized. IV. Cucurbitaceæ, by M. Cogniaux, with descriptions of novelties in the genera *Pittiera* (new genus), *Cyclanthera*, *Elaterium* and *Sicyos*. V. Araliaceæ, by M. E. Marchal, with *Didymopanax Pittieri*, n. s.p. VI. Leguminosæ, by M. M. Micheli, with new species in *Cracca*, *Mucuna* and *Mimosa*. VII. Poly-

galaceæ, by M. R. Chodat, with new species in *Polygala* and *Monnina*.

Sarracenia flava. (Meehan's Monthly, ii, 113; illustrated.)

Second Edition of Webber's Appendix to the Catalogue of the Flora of Nebraska, with a Supplementary List of Recently Reported Species. Charles E. Bessey. (Contrib. Bot. Dept. Univ. Neb. N. S. iii, p. 55).

This consists of Mr. Webber's paper, printed in Part I. of the 6th volume of the Transactions of the St. Louis Academy, to which Dr. Bessey now adds 170 species and varieties, 77 of them Phanerogamia, together with some revisions of former determinations. One of the most interesting plants recorded is *Clematis Douglassi*, var. *Scottii* (Porter), found by Prof. Swezey in Sheridan County, which we take to be a perfectly valid species, being strengthened in this view by the similar attitude of O. Kuntze (Verhand. Bot. Verein, Brandenburg, xxvi, 179), who would doubtless have made it a variety, sub-species, sub-variety, or sub-sub-variety, if there had been any chance of so doing.

N. L. B.

Silva of North America, Volume IV—Rosaceæ—Saxifragaceæ.

C. S. Sargent. (4to, pp. 141, plates cxlviii-cxcvii).

This volume contains figures and descriptions of the following species: *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, *Prunus nigra*, *P. Americana*, *P. hortulana*, *P. angustifolia*, *P. Alleghaniensis*, *P. subcordata*, *P. umbellata*, *P. Pennsylvanica*, *P. emarginata*, *P. Virginiana*, *P. serotina*, *P. Caroliniana*, *P. sphærocarpa*, *P. ilicifolia*, *Vauquelinia Californica*, *Cercocarpus ledifolius*, *C. parvifolius*, *Pyrus coronaria*, *P. angustifolia*, *P. rivularis*, *P. Americana*, *P. sambucifolia*, *Cratægus Douglasii*, *C. brachyacantha*, *C. Crus Galli*, *C. coccinea*, *C. mollis*, *C. tomentosa*, *C. punctata*, *C. spathulata*, *C. cordata*, *C. viridus*, *C. apiifolia*, *C. flava*, *C. uniflora*, *C. æstivalis*, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, *A. alnifolia* and *Lyonothamnus floribundus*, besides several regarded as varieties by the author. The volume maintains the superior character in text and illustrations of its predecessors. Hardly a slip in typography or anything else in the make-up of the work is discernible. We note one error on page 132, where *Amelanchier alnifolia* is said to range "from the valley of the Yukon,

southward through the ranges of *Northeastern* America, etc." while *Northwestern* America must be intended, there being no evidence, we believe, of the occurrence of this species east of Michigan and Ohio. N. L. B.

Sinonimia Vulgar y Científica de Varias de las "Plantas de la Nueva España," de M. Sessé y José Mociño. José Ramírez. (El. Estudio iv. 220).

Tsuga Pattoniana. (Gard. Chron. xii. 10). With illustrations of *Tsuga Pattoniana* and *T. Mertensiana*.

Umbellularia. (Gar. and For. v. 349). With illustration of *Umbellularia Californica*.

Proceedings of the Botanical Club of the Forty-first Meeting of the A. A. S., Rochester, N. Y., August 18-24, 1892.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH.

The meetings of the Club were held in the main building of Rochester University, in which were carried on the sessions of the American Association.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of both President and Vice-President, the opening session of the Club at 9 A.M. was called to order by its Secretary.

Dr. H. H. Rusby was chosen to fill the vacancy of the President's chair, and Dr. W. P. Wilson that of Vice-President.

To save time, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The Treasurer's report was accepted, and a voluntary contribution amounting to \$4.56 was taken up to defray the expenses of the Secretary's office. The Committee on Nominations to nominate officers for the ensuing year was appointed by the Chair, and consisted of the following members: Arthur Hollick, C. R. Barnes and F. V. Coville. The Local Committee reported upon the proposed excursion of the Club to the lake shore, and the matter was referred by the Club to the President and Secretary.

Under the head of new business, Dr. N. L. Britton presented the following resolution, the outcome of a preliminary meeting of those especially interested in questions of nomenclature, held the night previous:

In view of the great desirability of establishing a stable sys-